

1) Goal: Ensure adequate and affordable energy supplies

[Guiding Principles # 1, 2, 4, 6, 12)

How Measured:

- Reserve margins
- Increase in resources actually on line
- Percentage of low-income households who receive bill assistance and weatherization

Possible Methods:

- ◆ Support federal funding of bill assistance and weatherization
- ◆ Continue state tax credits
- ◆ Explore ways to increase cost-based utility owned generation
- ◆ Examine regulatory processes to ensure that load-serving entities maintain sufficient margins
- ◆ Oppose federal efforts to impose standard market design on the region

2) (NEW) Goal: Urge electric utilities to adopt and use integrated resource plans

[Guiding Principle #1]

How Measured:

- ◆ % of utilities with more than 25,000 customers who have developed and implemented an integrated resource plan

Possible Methods:

- ◆ Voluntary compliance
- ◆ Legislative requirement
- ◆ Legislative requirement for reporting/submitting IRPs (if completed) to state for summary and roll-up to state level.

3) Goal: Secure all cost-effective conservation

[Guiding Principle #2]

How Measured:

- ◆ Compare state achievements to regional projections (NWPPC?)

Possible Methods:

- ◆ Urge NWPPC to reestablish “Red Book” as an assessment tool
- ◆ Urge new rate designs to encourage conservation and efficiency
- ◆ Investigate demand management programs and policies
- ◆ Investigate setting appliance and equipment efficiency standards where not preempted
- ◆ Support tax incentives for conservation
- ◆ Support stable, long-term investments in conservation

4) Goal: Increase renewable energy's share of state generation by x % over five years

[Guiding Principle #2]

How Measured:

- ◆ Use current Energy Policy performance measure data

Possible Methods:

- ◆ Adopt portfolio standard
- ◆ Increase tax incentives for renewables
- ◆ Support research and development for renewables
- ◆ Increase public sector purchase of renewable energy

5) (NEW) Goal: Issues regarding the future of BPA, regional transmission organizations, Standard Market Design and Federal Energy legislation are resolved in a manner favorable to Washington's interests

[Guiding Principles #3, 11]

How Measured:

- ◆ RTO West, if it goes forward, meets WA's needs.
- ◆ SMD dies
- ◆ BPA signs long-term contracts?
- ◆ National energy legislation does not disadvantage Washington/NW

Possible Methods

- ◆ Policy coordination with other states and provinces
- ◆ Research on implications of national and regional policies
- ◆ Washington representation on NWPPC

6) (NEW) Goal: Pursue strategies that provide opportunities for further optimizing the performance of the electrical system

[Guiding Principle #5]

Measures/Methods:

- ◆ System reliability measures
- ◆ Congestion reduction
- ◆ Removal of transmission barriers to wind, distributed generation, etc.
- ◆ Planning processes to optimize investment and integrate supply and demand options for system improvement

7) (NEW) Goal: Track the capital and investment issues related to electricity and research actions taken in other states

[Guiding Principle # 6]

How Measured:

- ◆ Utility bond ratings (absolute and changes)
- ◆ Level of infrastructure investment

Possible Methods

- ◆ Research on other state's actions
- ◆ Data from rating agencies
- ◆ Capital investment data (conventional generation, transmission, conservation, renewables)

8) (NEW) Goal: Expand Washington's clean energy industry

[Guiding Principle #7]

How Measured:

- ◆ Number of jobs retained and created in the industry
- ◆ Number of new energy ventures encouraged by state

Possible Methods:

- ◆ Economic development assistance
- ◆ Continuation of existing incentives e.g. rural development tax credit
- ◆ Tax incentives
- ◆ Trade promotion for clean energy industry
- ◆ Market research

9) (NEW) Goal: Incorporate sustainable energy practices in state government activities

[Guiding Principle #7]

How Measured:

- ◆ % of state agencies incorporating specific energy efficiency/renewable energy practices in their sustainability plans
- ◆ Kilowatt-hours (therms/BTUs) saved at public facilities by energy efficiency measures
- ◆ Amount of electricity from renewable energy purchased by state agencies
- ◆ Amount of combined/heat and power generated at state facilities

Possible Methods:

- ◆ Implementation of agency specific sustainability plans

10) Goal: Improve the state's energy security

[Guiding Principle # 9]

How Measured:

- ◆ Reliability data
- ◆ Measures of system redundancy
- ◆ Industry measures of reliability/adequacy

Possible Methods:

- ◆ Support new transmission and transmission upgrades
- ◆ Maintain emergency contingency plans and staffing
- ◆ Integrate energy and electricity infrastructure in state terrorism planning

11) (NEW) Goal: Increase opportunities for the public to better understand energy issues that affect them and to contribute to the development and implementation of the state's energy vision.

[Guiding Principle #10]

How Measured

- ◆ Outreach events
- ◆ Participants
- ◆ Input received
- ◆ Publicity that results in media coverage

Possible Methods

- ◆ Presentations at community/business organizations
- ◆ Web and e-mail outreach
- ◆ Community forums
- ◆ Ed board briefings
- ◆ Innovative approaches for receiving input (deliberative polling, web site input, etc.)
- ◆ Public outreach/media outreach

11)Goal: Reduce the effects of electricity generation and consumption on the state's air quality, water quality and quantity, fish and wildlife, and greenhouse gas profile

[Guiding Principle #13]

How Measured:

- ◆ Compare figures to 2002 baseline for each area

Possible Methods:

- ◆ Adopt explicit GHG standards for all new generation
- ◆ State should fully implement sustainability executive order
- ◆ Adopt air quality standards that apply to temporary generation
- ◆ Improve turbine efficiency
- ◆ Enact EFSEC environmental standards for new generation